

DINGLEY DEFIES HANNA.

Dictation as to
Tariff Re-
fused.

Befriending of
Trusts the
Issue.

WILL NOT BEND.

His Appointment in the
Cabinet No Longer
Probable.

Ways and Means Committee,
However, Stand with the
Chairman.

PATRIOTISM, NOT PELF

Washington, Jan. 6.—There are indications that Mark Hanna may not be able to fulfill all his ante-election promises to trusts and protected industries in the shape of a tariff bill so adjusted as to give them the protective protection for which they paid their campaign contributions. There are occasions in which it takes more than two to make a bargain, and in this instance Mr. Hanna seems to have failed to get the signature of Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, to his contract of infamy.

A rumor is current and finds corroboration in certain happenings that Chairman Dingley has flatly refused to accept Mark Hanna's dictation as to the tariff bill. Hanna's dictation as to how the tariff bill should be made up, and in his refusal he has the prompt backing of Speaker Reed and other Republican leaders of the House and Senate, who have seen with angry amazement the efforts of the Cleveland Republican dictator to compel him to pay the price of his political debts by means of tariff legislation. They saw the disastrous effect of the McKinley bill, which was a political debt-paying bill pure and simple, and stubbornly refuse to be the catspaws to pull Mr. Hanna's chestnuts out of the fire.

Too Independent for Hanna.
It is now understood that Mr. Dingley is not to be McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury, a position for which a month ago he was firmly slated in public opinion. The reason is to his credit. Mr. Dingley is the ablest master of fiscal affairs in the Republican party. He is, moreover, as honest as the day and as straight in his probity as a pine tree. No tender of a Cabinet position would be considered for a minute by him, which involved a surrender on his part of any principle for which he stood or which he demanded of him a subordination of his present or prospective position to Mark Hanna's schemes. That counted him out at Cleveland and Canton, as it has counted out every other Republican leader of national importance. Neither Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hoar, Chandler, Culom, Platt, Hawley, nor any other first-class name is to be found on the Cabinet slate. Second raters and local obscurities alone are anxious for such ignominious preferment.

Trusts are born of prohibitive tariff schedules. Competition is the death of trusts and the life of trade. A tariff schedule low enough to produce revenue is low enough to compel the trust which it affects to lower its prices and decrease its illegal profits. When the boasted "home market" is so hedged about by a tariff wall so high that competition cannot enter, then the trust rejoices in its manufactured security. To such a scheme Mark Hanna attempted to sell the Republican party in exchange for the millions which the trusts poured into his campaign coffers.

That any obstacle should be placed in the pathway of such a plot shows that there are still Republican leaders who place patriotism above pelf. Of such are Chairman Dingley (whose significant utterances appear elsewhere in the Journal), and Senators Frye, Platt, Lodge, and Chandler. These gentlemen have been quietly maturing their plans, and when the tariff bill is reported it will be found, although a protective measure, to be more or less a revenue producer in nearly every schedule. There will be few mistakes in arriving at the conclusion sought, and the framers of the Dingley bill claim that it will be 25 per cent better than the McKinley bill as a revenue producer, and 100 per cent more honest.

Dingley Aims at Perfection.
It is Chairman Dingley's purpose to frame a bill which will be as near to theoretical perfection as so complicated a measure can be. Small interests will be given the same careful consideration as large ones, and it is safe to predict that the principal howls of agony over its provisions which Mark Hanna promised should be given prohibitive protection. There are Democrats, like Representative McMillin, who honestly believe that the schedules will be prohibitive, but they draw their inferences from the fearful statements and extraordinary demands of the people who have been appealing for the past ten days at the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee. These hearings are farcical in the extreme. They are granted merely for effect. In every instance the Committee is well advised as to the exact situation, and is not misled by specious arguments or misleading statements of fiction presented for facts.

Eleven of the present Ways and Means Committee of fifteen are Republicans, the death of ex-Speaker Crisp and the unseat-

THE MAN WHO DEFIES HANNA.



Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, has flatly refused to accept Mark Hanna's dictation as to the way the tariff bill now in process of being drafted, shall be shaped. The National Chairman desires that the trusts shall be well cared for by means of prohibitive duties in return for their heavy campaign contributions. Mr. Dingley, however, will not be a party to any such plot.

ing of Cobb, of Alabama, having reduced the Democratic membership to four—McMillin, of Tennessee; Turner, of Georgia; Wheeler, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina. The Republican members are Chairman Dingley, of Maine; Payne, of New York; Drexler, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut; Dooliver, of Iowa; Steele, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans, of Kentucky, and Tawney, of Minnesota.

This committee was the most carefully considered by Speaker Reed of all the numerous House committees, as its importance deserved. The membership is a high-class one. Of the eleven Republicans only three are pronounced McKinley-Hanna thick-and-thin partisans. These are Grosvenor, of Ohio; Steele, of Indiana, and Johnson, of North Dakota. Drexler is himself too much of a tariff authority to accept unsound dictation from either Hanna or McKinley, and the iron and steel schedules in which his constituents are principally interested are in satisfactory shape even in the Wilson bill.

Majority Are with Dingley.
Hopkins, of Illinois, though no longer close to Reed, and carrying the terms of some future speakership ambition, is a man of high principle and will stand with Dingley. Evans, of Kentucky, classes in the same category. Russell, of Connecticut, would take as high schedules as he could get on either side and the thousand and one items which Connecticut is interested in, but is believed to have learned discretion from the sad experiences of the McKinley bill which bred resentments and retaliation. The other Republican members will act with Chairman Dingley, against granting exorbitant demands.

Up to this time the great iron and steel interests have not been represented before the Ways and Means Committee, as that schedule has not been reached. As in the case of the sugar schedule, however, the people vitally interested will not appear before the Ways and Means Committee, but will wait until the bill reaches the Senate, knowing that their interests will be taken care of there. The iron and steel interests centre in Pennsylvania, however, and will have but little to ask from a Republican Congress that was not granted in the Wilson bill. Quay, the shrewd and witty, took good care that no Pennsylvania interest suffered while the Wilson bill was taking its tortuous way through the Senate, and those who laughed at the Pennsylvania Senator's antics with that 10,000-page speech of his, which he threatened to read, will feel in a different humor when it is known that, through the agency of that progress-retarding mass of literature on the industries of his State, he forced the Democrats to give him all he asked.

Other moneyed interests aligned in the late campaign with McKinley, however, rallied at the House end of the Capitol and laid before Mr. Dingley and his committee a full list of their claims against the incoming President. D 52

Trusts File Their Demands.
The Paper Trust, the Sugar Trust and the Tobacco Trust have already laid before the committee a list of the debts of the Republican party to these various corporations, payment for which is demanded through prohibitive protection. The Wool Growers' Association, which rendered valuable aid to Mark Hanna, has presented what is practically a statement of the standing count between it and the Republican party. Mr. Dingley has at times shown his disgust at the exorbitant demands of these political creditors of McKinley. When the Tobacco Trust was before the committee and a tariff of \$5 a pound was asked on a certain grade of tobacco he could not restrain his indignation and became irritably ironic in his questioning. There was practically no limit to the demands of the tobacco people, and

equalize the conditions of production here with the conditions in foreign countries, and enable those carrying on American industries to pay wages adequate to the standard of American living to the laborers and afford a fair margin to the business.

That is all there is in protection. Nobody asks any higher protection than I have indicated, and no one ought to refuse that protection. This talk of the tariff being framed for political purposes is, like a large proportion of what is appearing in the newspapers, utterly unreliable and misleading.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts—New England is not asking for any special tariff on any particular schedule. We expect a conservative bill, one that will give us the revenue we need to operate the Government, with sufficient incidental protection to enable our own manufacturers to compete with cheaper labor of other countries.

Senator Frye, of Maine—We want and shall construct a tariff bill along the lines of the Republican platform, sufficient to yield the necessary revenue and equalize the difference in conditions between this country and those that export goods to the United States.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire—The tariff measure the Republicans will construct will be such a one as will equalize conditions and not be prohibitive. If 25 per cent of duty is sufficient, 50 per cent will not be given, however much the manufacturers or others interested may plead. The tariff bill will be framed along Republican lines, for revenue and for protection. It will be based upon the Republican principle. When the Wilson bill was under consideration we endeavored, but in vain, to ascertain upon what principle it was based. It was not free trade, it was not protection, and subsequent events have proved the prediction that we then made that it was not even fit for revenue purposes.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska—The Republican tariff bill that will be passed by the Fifty-fifth Congress will be a moderate measure, conservative in its character, yet sufficient for the needs of the Government. I would say that it should give ample revenue—something we have not recently had—and sufficient protection to make up a tariff more than the difference between the cost of manufacturing here and of manufacturing the same goods abroad. This will protect the wage earner and at the same time give us plenty of revenue. That is my idea of a tariff bill, and it is the kind of a measure we will send to President McKinley for his signature.

Senator Carter, of Montana—The tariff bill will be framed on the theory of affording sufficient revenue, chiefly at the Custom House, and will be so framed as to give incidental protection to our home producers, laborers and manufacturers. The bill will be based upon the consensus of opinion throughout the country as near as that opinion can be ascertained. I believe the average of the public sentiment of the country on this question requires Congress to raise the necessary money to make good the present deficiency and provide against its recurrence by levying sufficient duties.

CHAPMAN'S TRIAL.

Continued from First Page.

sage conclusion Mr. Arthur Hammerstein was seized with a happy memory.

Says the Sealeys Were There.
"Why, there were two of the Sealeys that I caught talking to Egypt back of the stage last night," said he, "I'll bet on it."

"It was during the burlesque," he continued. "Mr. Herbert Sealey, his brother, Mr. C. B. Sealey, Mr. Nathan Sealey, and some others were in front, and after Egypt had done her dance I found two of those men, an elderly man with a bald head, and out to me as Mr. Nathan B. Sealey, the other a young man, back of the scenes talking to 'Little Egypt' and I told him to get on it."

"I asked their names and they were very much embarrassed. 'The same people went to the roof garden afterward and saw them talking to Cora Rount, another star of that dinner performance. When I asked the two gentlemen who were behind the scenes what they were doing there, they said they were trying to engage 'Egypt' to appear at a dinner given at some private house."

"It was one of Captain Chapman's own detectives who told me that the people who went behind the scenes were the Sealeys, and Mr. Hammerstein said, 'and Captain Chapman was here with him and saw the people himself.'"

Senator at the station house, Captain Chapman admitted that he had been at Hammerstein's Olympia Tuesday night to see the burlesque of the Sealey dinner, and that he had seen some of the Sealeys there. "I want say anything more about the case till after to-morrow," said he. "I refuse to do so upon the advice of my counsel."

"Do you know anything of the present whereabouts of 'Little Egypt,' Captain?" he did not. They said she had disappeared, and he knew those people have been trying to get all the witnesses of what occurred at that dinner out of town. However, I have 'Little Egypt's' statement of what occurred in black and white, with four or five witnesses to it."

Gene, Sure Enough.

At the flat, No. 823 Second avenue, where "Little Egypt" makes her home, Mrs. Genevieve Harper admitted that she had, an hour previously, received a telegram from the fugitive coucou-coucou dancer.

"It was dated from out of town," said

HE WOULD MAKE OUR TARIFF.



Mark Hanna has met with an unexpected setback. He called on Chairman Dingley, of the committee charged with drafting a new tariff bill, to look out for the trusts in the way of prohibitive duties, but his would-be dictation was flatly refused. Hanna thus finds himself unable to repay the trusts for their heavy contributions during the campaign.

she: "I forget the place. But as near as I can remember the telegram read: 'Am troubled; must be away for a few days.'"

"Did 'Little Egypt' say anything to you about meeting Mr. Nathan Sealey or Mr. Herbert Sealey at the theatre last night?" "Oh, yes! Come to think of it, she did. She said they had come back of the scenes to see her. Say, do you suppose they can do anything to her for not obeying that paper to come to Police Headquarters?"

"She got that subpoena all right, then?" "Yes, that's it! Subpoena; that's what worried her. They have all been trying to get her to go away, too, I guess."

"Who, the police?" "No, no! The other people—the people who were at that dinner. They tried to get Miss Rount to go away, too, I guess."

A Star in 'Egypt's' Place.
The star witness at the trial of Captain Chapman will be Lottie Mortimer. All along Miss Mortimer has insisted that the dinner was, on the whole, rather a tame affair, but within a few hours she has experienced a change of heart. She was served with a subpoena to attend the trial on Tuesday, and that night she saw Mr. Friend.

"What shall I do? What shall I tell them?" she asked, wringing her hands. "Tell them the truth and nothing else," was the answer. Miss Mortimer was the first of the women performers to arrive at the dinner, and was the first one to do her turn. "I went on the stage," she said, in telling about it, "and it was so slippery that I could hardly stand. I said I couldn't sing with such an insecure footing, and a half-dozen of the guests immediately grabbed me and lifted me to the floor. They pulled and hauled me around so that I hardly knew where I was."

"Then Mr. Phelps put a lot of rosin on the stage and I was lifted up again and finished my turn. When I returned to the dressing room I was followed by several of the guests, who crowded around and insisted that I drink wine out of their glasses. These men, whose names, for the life of me, I can't remember, kept coming and going all evening, and they were a regular nuisance."

"Captain Chapman's statement that there were a number of men in the dressing room when he first entered is true. There was Mr. Phelps, Mr. Rich and I think two others. My impression is that, at the time, they were offering the Leigh sisters, who were completely dressed, a drink of champagne. The other statement made by Captain Chapman that there was another woman in the room partly dressed besides Cora Rount, is also true. This other woman had on a small slip, and when the

Captain and his wardmen entered the room she was stooping over buttoning her shoes. My maid jumped in front of this woman when she saw the men were not guests and in that way she was enabled to get her clothes on before the Captain got a real good look at her."

"We all saw 'Little Egypt' dance. After the Captain left, we were taken into the banquet room. 'Little Egypt's' dance was the exact one she does at the burlesque on the dinner now running at Olympia, with this exception, she did not dance on the table at the real dinner. Shortly after that we left—it was after 2 o'clock then—and if 'Egypt' did dance again, improperly, we did not see her."

"When I was engaged for the dinner, I understood thoroughly that it was not to be a Sunday-school affair, but Mr. Phelps never asked me to do anything outside of my regular turn, except to 'put plenty of ginger in it.'"

The Trial To-day.

Captain Chapman's trial before the Police Board will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon. In the Board room at Police Headquarters, Colonel Fred. Grant will be trial Commissioner. Herbert B. Sealey, his recently widowed brother, Clinton Barnum Sealey, Dr. Irwin, all the guests at that now famous dinner, all the other vaudeville stars, all of Louis Sherry's waiters, who served the banquet—everybody except "Little Egypt"—will probably be present. The technical charge is as follows:

Captain George S. Chapman, of the Nineteenth Precinct, did unlawfully, about 1 a. m., December 20, unlawfully and without warrant enter the premises No. 401 Fifth avenue, and did there behave in a rude, boisterous, insolent and arbitrary manner."

Alderman Benjamin Hall will appear for the Sealeys, Lawyer Thatcher will represent Mr. Sherry and W. S. Hart will defend Captain Chapman. Nominally and technically Captain Chapman is on trial, with the Police Department as the plaintiff, and Herbert Barnum Sealey and his guests are the accused. It is said that Commissioner Parker will resist the claims of the South end of his right to cross-examine witnesses.

At the Police Board meeting yesterday afternoon a letter was read from Captain Chapman. He stated that he had received an anonymous note the day before New Year's, enclosing a \$50 bill and wishing him a happy New Year. The captain wished to know what he should do with it.

The Commissioners all joined in commending him for reporting the case to the Board. It was decided that if the captain was wished with the money, and he promptly turned it over to the police pension fund.

100 YEARS THE CAPITAL.

Centennial Celebration at Albany—Address by Depew—Letters from Cleveland and McKinley.

Albany, Jan. 6.—The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the State capital at Albany was celebrated to-day. There was a street parade and in the afternoon exercises were held in Harniman-Bleeker Hall, Governor Black presiding. The oration was delivered by Chansey M. Depew and was heard by four thousand people. Mr. Depew reviewed the early history of New York State and said that she still held the same imperial position at the close of the century that she did at the beginning. He eulogized the fathers of the Commonwealth—the sturdy Dutch, the French Huguenots and the others. The commingling of races is a source of strength. The patriotism and independence of New York men made them the first to resist the encroachments of Great Britain on the rights of colonies.

The legislative life of New York State, Dr. Depew said, began at Kingston, April 20, 1777, when the first Constitution was adopted. The Legislature met at various places, its first meeting in Albany being in 1779. It found its permanent home in Albany in 1797, just 100 years ago.

Dr. Depew told of the State Houses that had been built, and said that the present one, when completed, would be the greatest structure of its kind in the world. The great members of the various Legislatures were then mentioned and their eloquence and patriotism commended with gratification, saying that the people can take hope and inspiration from the results of the first century.

President Cleveland and Major McKinley sent letters regretting their inability to be present. President Cleveland said: "Though absent, I shall on the day of your celebration remember with gratification your participation in exercises at this particular capital, and pleasantly recall the discharge of important and laborious public duties, made more easy by the great hospitality of its people."

Major McKinley, in his letter, said: "New York can well be proud of the historic position she occupies in the constellation of States. To be the capital of such a State is a high and proud distinction. Albany has the right to rejoice in the centennial of her establishment as the executive and legislative seat of government of the great State of New York. I congratulate both city and people."

BLISS WILL BE RULER OF THE NAVY.

New York Man Meets McKinley and Accepts the Portfolio.

The First Person to Be Appointed to a Place in the Cabinet.

Senator Allison, It Is Said, Has Been Tendered the Position of Secretary of State.

HE MAY DECLINE THE HONOR.

His Withdrawal from the Senate at This Time Would Cause a Bitter Contest in Iowa and Might Split the Republican Party.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, has accepted the position of Secretary of the Navy in McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Bliss met President-elect McKinley at Mark Hanna's house in Cleveland Monday. It was not generally known that the New Yorker was in Cleveland until yesterday afternoon. Major McKinley formally tendered the naval portfolio to Mr. Bliss, telling him, however, that a slight reconstruction of the Cabinet might be necessary at the last moment. Mr. Bliss accepted the offer.

Did Allison Decline a Place?
Major McKinley came here this morning and had a long interview with Senator Allison, of Iowa. Senator Allison was offered the premiership in the Cabinet—at least, the President-elect asked the Iowa Senator whether he would accept the portfolio of State if proffered him. From a very close friend of the Senator in the city to-day, who accompanied him to Canton, it was learned that Senator Allison declined the honor.

The Senator arrived in Canton from Pittsburgh at 1 o'clock this afternoon and drove directly to the McKinley residence. The conference was of course behind closed doors, and neither of the principals would give any intimation as to its nature or the result.

Senator Allison, however, has so frequently been mentioned in connection with the State portfolio, in the evening Administration, that the conference at the invitation of the President-elect was looked upon as conclusive that the Iowa statesman would be offered a place in the Cabinet.

General Agnus Sees McKinley.
The only other caller at the McKinley residence to-day was General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore. He was the travelling companion of Senator Allison from Pittsburgh to Canton, and is authority for the statement that Senator Allison refuses a portfolio. The reasons assigned by General Agnus for the action of the Iowa Senator is the peculiar situation in Iowa. Were Senator Allison to retire from the Senate, he might disrupt the party in his State, as there are many aspirants for the place. Senator Allison feels the need of every Senatorial vote in the Senate, and the matter of importance to his party will come up and it will need the vote of every Republican to come of them to support the Administration.

It is said by others that Mr. Allison will accept the portfolio if assured that his place will be filled by a Republican. The situation was undoubtedly thoroughly discussed. There are those who stand close to the President-elect who believe that Senator Allison will accept the head of the Cabinet portfolio and that his doing so will greatly please Major McKinley.

General Agnus's Mission.
The visit of General Agnus is looked upon in the light of a menace to the aspirations of Governor J. A. Gary of that State. While the opposition to a Republican situation was undoubtedly thoroughly discussed, there are those who stand close to the President-elect who believe that Senator Allison will accept the head of the Cabinet portfolio and that his doing so will greatly please Major McKinley.

McKinley's proposed trip to Thomasville, Ga., has been abandoned, and Major McKinley will not leave for Cleveland until Monday. He will devote most of his time to the preparation of his inaugural address.

Bliss Will Not Deny It.

Mr. Bliss reached this city yesterday from Cleveland and went at once to his home. He declined to discuss the statement that he had been offered and had accepted the naval portfolio in McKinley's Cabinet, and only smiled when told of the positive announcement sent out from Cleveland.

"I saw Major McKinley and had a very pleasant talk with him," said Mr. Bliss, "but what the nature of that talk was I am not at liberty to say. I had expected to see Mr. McKinley some time ago and had planned to go to Cleveland for that purpose, but was prevented. This time I allowed nothing to interfere and had a very enjoyable visit."

DANCE AT THE KENNEDYS.

Merry Evening for Young People on the Upper West Side

Mrs. Kennedy, of No. 312 West Eighty-first street, gave a dance last evening for her daughters, Miss Kennedy and Miss Adele Kennedy. The rooms were profusely trimmed with palms, vines and red roses. Mrs. Kennedy wore violet velvet, with white lace and a diamond brooch. Miss Kennedy was in white poplin, with green velvet and chiffon, and Miss Adele Kennedy in yellow mousseline de sole, with white lace and a diamond brooch.

Among the young people who participated in the dance were B. C. Travis, Miss Mary Genevieve Ledwith, Richard Kelly, Miss Mary Rose, William Butler, Frank Battler, Miss Elizabeth Howland, Miss Maud Dowdney, Augustus Ledwith, Arthur Davidson, Miss William B. Davidson, Miss Travis, Thomas Murray, Miss Alice Costello, Miss Anita Rogers, Nicholas Stokes, Thomas Stokes, Miss Gretta Kelly, P. J. Costello, Miss Leonie Dwyer, Frank Knight, Miss Jennie Stokes, Joseph Lawrence, B. O. McLaughlin, William Cherry, Miss Laura O'Brien, Dr. O'Connor, Miss Barrett, Miss Louise Barrett, Frank But, Eugene Campbell, Miss Julian Kennedy, Vincent Ryan and Miss May Neelands. An orchestra played, and an elaborate supper was served by Maxzett.

Populists Will Not Kiss the Bible.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—The custom of kissing the Bible at the inauguration of State officers, which has prevailed in Kansas since the admission of the State into the Union, will not be observed by the Populists next Monday. G. A. Clemens, chairman of the Arrangements Committee, objected to the custom on the ground that the terms of disease might be carried from the person to another by kissing the Bible.

OLNEY TO BE EXAMINED.

Senator Chandler Offers a Resolution to Investigate How the Mora Claim Was Settled With Spain.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—In executive session this afternoon, Senator Chandler offered a resolution relating to the Cuban insurrection that was adopted without debate, and which may have an important bearing upon the attitude of this Administration toward the Spanish Government.

The resolution directs the Committee of Foreign Relations to investigate the subject of the settlement by Spain of the Mora claim, and to ascertain whether, in connection with the payment of the million and a half dollars involved, any assurances were given to Spain relative to the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban insurgents.

The committee was further directed to ascertain from the State Department to whom the money was paid, the names of all the attorneys in the case, and how the fund paid by the Spanish Government was distributed.

By indirection there is an inference in this resolution that points to a suspicion in the mind of Mr. Chandler that the settlement of this claim, which was contested for upward of twenty years before being paid, was not voluntarily made by the Spanish Government until it was satisfied that it would secure a quid pro quo for the money thus turned over to the United States for Antonio Mora and his attorneys. It is in the direction of the attorneys in the case that suspicion is directed, and it is being quietly whispered about that certain attorneys in New York city, close friends of those in high places, were the chief beneficiaries of that fund, that not until these particular attorneys were called into the case did there appear to be any determination on the part of the Administration to press this case to a settlement.

All inquiries at the State Department for information as to who received this money have been ignored, the department taking the position that the money was collected merely as a trust fund, and that it was not accountable to any one for the same so long as the principals were satisfied with the distribution. The mere fact that the Senate has taken cognizance of these rumors and directed one of its most important committees to investigate the subject, may cause the department to change its tactics and give up the information.

The committee has full power to send for persons and papers, and it is probable that within a few days Secretary Olney may be requested to appear before it and tell what he knows of the Mora claim.